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NO TICE taken of anonymous communications. We do not such that rejected.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING. BROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway-Ingonar-Ber-

BURTON'S THEATRE, Chambers street THE TEMPEST -A FAVORITE FARCE. BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery PAUL JONES-HOT CORN-THE POOR SOLDIER-JOE IN LONDON.

NATIONAL THEATRE Chatham street-Afternoon Buols Ton's Canin-Evening, The Child of Prayer. WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway-A Bold Stroks FOR A HUSBAND-NUMBER ONE ROUND THE CORNER.

AMERICAN MUSEUM-Afternoon, JANE SHORE-Even CHRISTY'S AMERICAN OPERA HOUSE, 472 Broad-

BUCKLEY'S OPERA HOUSE, 539 Broadway-Buck BANVARD'S GEORAMA, 506 Broadway - PANGRAMA OF RHENISH GALLERY, 563 Broadway-Day and Night.

WHOLE WORLD-377 and 379 Broadway-Afternoon and Svening

New York, Wednesday, April 19, 1854.

## Malls for Europe.

THE NEW YORK HERALD-EDITION FOR EUROPE. The Cunard steamship Europa, Capt. Shannon, wi leave this port this day at 12 o'clock, for Liverpool The European mails will close at half-past ten o'clock

The WESELY HERALD, (printed in French and English,) published at half-past nine o'clock this morning. Single copies, in wrappers, sixpence.
Subscriptions and advertisements for any edition of the

NEW YORK HERALD will be received at the following places in Europe :-

LIVERFOOL. John Hunter, No. 2 Faradise street.

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OUR AGENTS IN PARIS, PRANCE. leave to state to our readers and patrons i Paris, and Europe generally, that Mr. B. H. Revoll, 17

Rue de la Banque, Paris, is no longer connected with the Messrs, Livingston & Wells, 8 Place de la Bourse, are our only agents in Paris, both for advertisements and

Malls for the Pacific.

THE NEW YORK HERALD-CALIFORNIA EDITION. The United States mail steamship George Law, Captain Fox, will leave this port to-morrow afternoon, at two o'clock, for Aspinwall.

The mails for California and other parts of the Pacific will close at one o'clock. The NEW YORK WEEKLY HERALD, California edition, con

taining the latest intelligence from all parts of the world, will be published at ten o'clock to-mo row morning. Single copies sixpence. Agents will please send in their orders as early as possible.

The News. By a desperate effort yesterday, as it appears by our telegraphic advices from Washington, the Senate resolved upon the experiment to-day to galvanize into life again the skeleton of the Gadsden treaty. Perhaps they may succeed; but if they do it will only be equivalent to a recommendation to the President to re-open negotiations with Santa Anna or Almonte upon the new platform. Perhaps the dread of a terrible war with Mexico may frighten two or three Senators into line, and thus secure the necessary two-thirds vote. Our views upon the Gadsden abortion are more elaborately given in a separate article. The despatch concerning the movements of the English in China contains information which should challenge the special attention of the administration-that is to say; if it is not so swallowed up with party plots and counterplots at Washington as to be totally insensible to anything connected with our commercial relations abroad. The rejection by the Senate of the nomination of Benjamin F. Angel, as Consul for Hopplula is doubtless owing to certain statements of the hard shells relative to his course at the Baltimore Convention. It is said that Mr. Prior, formerly an editor of the Washington Union, in the columns of which he almsed this paper without stint, is to be rewarded for his zeal by the appointment of Minister to Turin, in place of Mr. Daniels; but as there seems to be some uncertainty as to whether the place is yetv al cant the report may be premature. Letters from Mr. Buchanan state that the convention between this country and Great Britain were progressing favorably. The coasting trade of that country has been thrown open to all, with a view to induce our govenrment to extend similar privileges, the carry-

ing trade with California being their main object. The police courts yesterday were not over-burdened with rogues. A daring burglar was caught with a portion of the property in his possession. A man was arrested for defrauding the Hudson River Railroad Company out of \$600, by forged orders. A fugitive from Philadelphia was caught and sent back again; and a legal gentleman of Boston was liberated from the Tombs-the particulars appear under the police head.

The Coroner held an inquest on the body of an unfortunate German apothecary, who committed suicide on the 29th of March, and, strange to say, the body was only discovered last Monday after. noon, in some bushes, near Seventy-eighth street.

A meeting of the citizens of the Eighth ward opposed to the renomination of the present Chief of Police was held last evening in Spring Street Hall. There were about one hundred persons present, and resolutions were passed declaring the nomination of Mr. Matsell by the Mayor, and his confirmation by Commissioners, illegal in the opinion of the meeting. We publish a report in another column.

We publish clsewhere a translation of the royal decree is used by the Queen of Spain on the 24th ultimo granting a free pardon to Cuban political

A report of the trials which took place before his Honor the Recorder, in the Court of General Sessions yesterday, is given elsewhere. The trial of Fenety, for arson in the first degree

was continued yesterday. The case will probably be concluded to-day. A full report is given.

The navigation of Lake Erie is now reported to be unobstructed by ice, and as soon as the canals are opened we shall experience a rush of all sorts freight through that great artery of commerce alto gether unprecedented. There is not a single branch of industry throughout the State that does not, to a greater or less extent, receive a new impulse from this event, and the present above all preceding seasons is propitious.

A report from Vera Cruz has reached New Orleans to the effect that fifty Americans have been arrested at San Blas for landing without passports.

The Cochituate Bank, of Boston, which suspended payment last Friday, is expected shortly to resum business. Temporary receivers were appointed yesterday by the Supreme Court, who will probably report to-morrow.

Richard Vaux has been nominated for Mayor of Philadelphia by a large majority of the democratic party of that city.

Captain Canfield, of the Topographical Bureau non-in-law of Gen. Cass, died at Detroit yesterday morning. The General left Washington yesterday in consequence.

Ex-Governor Nehemiah R. Knight, of Rhode Island, died at Providence yesterday.

In the United States Senate yesterday the Homestead bill was taken up. After an able speech in favor of the measure from Mr. Pet it its further consideration was postponed until to-day. Gen. Cass, in presenting a petition from our Jewish fellow-citizens, asking the government to interpose to secure to Americans the rights of religious worship abroad, took occasion to make some remarks similar to those delivered by him on other occasions. The bill relative to the final settlement of the caims of officers of the Revolutionary army, was taken up, and, after some discussion, postponed. After an executive session of two hours and a half

the Senate adjourned. In the House of Representative: yesterday the Senate bill to increase the sa aries of clerks and others in the executive departments was again taken up. Amendments restricting the operation of the bill to the present fiscal year, and leaving the promotion of clerks to the heads of departments. were adopted. A proposition to make the law anplicable to all loca ities was voted down. The bill passed by a vote of seventy-six to sixty-five. It is difficult to understand the reason for excluding the government employes who do not happen to reside in the District of Columb a from the benefits of the proposed increase of salary. A bill was introduced by Mr. Lane to provide for the admission of Oregon into the Union as a S ate. The West Point Academy bill, returned from the Senate with amendments. was taken up in Comm t ee of the Whole, the question under consideration being the appropriation for the erection of a hall in which to teach cavalry tactics. This elicited an animated debate, when it was proposed to visit the Hippodrome, with a view to a better understanding of the subject, and the House accordingly adjourned. BRYAN GALLERY OF CHRISTIAN ART-845 Broad-

The packet ship Underwriter, from Liverpool for this port, went ashore during the gale on Monday night, four miles south of Sbuam Beach. Our accounts from the wreck state that most of the passengers had succeeded in reaching the shore, and the crew were throwing the cargo overboard. If the weather continued moderate it was supposed the vessel would be got off. Two steamings have been sent to render her assistance. The ship is insured in Wall street for \$72,000 and the cargo for \$150,000. We have nothing further relative to the ship reported ashore near Barnegat Inlet, and the presump tion is that she broke up and all on board perished. The two schooners also stated by us yesterday to have gone on shore near the same place are probably totally lost. We shall receive definite information from Barnegat some time during the day as to the fate of the above mentioned vessels. Other vessels are said to have been driven ashore during the recent violent gale; but the reports could not be traced to any reliable authority.

Our special report of the fifth day's proceedings of the Southern and Western commercial convention may be found in another part of to-day's paper. The various propositions submitted by the business committee, the Pacific Railroad, the Gadsden treaty, and the exploration of the river Amazon, were the principal topics under consideration.

Utter Rejection of the Gadsden Treaty-Administration Defcat-Probable Dismember-

The Senate of the United States has, in several instances, shown its independence of the administration. We had a striking illustration of this fact in the election of the Senate printer. But the moral effect of that example was soon after neutralized by an inglorious surrender to the Cabinet in reference to the Collector of this port. Had the Senate sustained Bronson and the hard shell democracy, we might at this day have had a more popular and useful administration, and more harmonious counsels in the Cabinet (a new Cabinet), and in both houses of Congress. The Senate, however, have just atoned for that drawback upon the Bronson question in the great achievement of the ignominious rejection of the Gadsden treaty. The motion made yesterday to reconsider the vote will doubtless result as the first trial resulted. in the repudiation of the whole concern. If anything should possibly be patched up it will not be the Gadsden treaty. It is destroyed.

For this distinguishing act of moral courage moral honesty, and political independence, the Senate are entitled to high praise. To justify themselves before the country, fully and completely, all that is now required is the removal of the seal of secrecy from the proceedings in ex cutive session, and the publication in full of the debates, the documents, and all the letters connected with this grand plot for plundering the Treasury, upon false pretences, of twenty millions of dollars.

We have heretofore given some of the salient points of this Gadsden abortion ; but there are other disclosures yet to be made which will doubtless prove that this rejected treaty was an extra diplomatic piece of spoils-jobbing from beginning to end. It appears that it was concocted without advice or instructions from the State Department, which is generally supposed to be entitled to the control of such matters; it appears that Marcy was actually ignorant of the treaty scheme till the treaty was made; and it also appears that the Secretary of Tar and certain outside individuals were the prime movers with the President and the camarilla of the White House in perfecting the plot with Santa Anna. The rejection of the bargain deprives Santa Anna of his empire, and, in all probability, of his Dictatorship. We may expect shortly to hear that Mexico has become too hot to hold him, and all for the want of the fifteen millions of the treaty, especially the three millions ready cash required to quiet his hungry army, and to keep the Mexican people under his foot. Those other five millions for Mexican claims-another batch of the Galphin and Gardner stamp-being also lost, the administration spoilsmen feel as painfully as Santa Anna their inglorious defeat. After changing the boundary -after cutting out these claims entirelyand after reducing the total cash price of the treaty from twenty millions to seven millions, it was still rejected. Such was the distrust of the Senate of the retention of any vestige, in any shape or form, of this Gadsden arrangement.

any other civilized government, would be regarded as tantamount to a verdict against the Ministry, and a change in the Ministry would immediately follow. The Cabinet at Washington, however, will hold on until the President shall assume the responsibility of turning them adrift. Why should he hesitate any longer? We are assured that differences of opinion, and conflicting jealousies and plots among them, have been carried almost to the extremity of personal hostilities, and that they can no longer act with anything like confidence or harmony in the business of the administration. Marcy hates Cushing-Cushing hates Marcy; Jefferson Davis despises both; they all despise Davis, and all suspect each other. With no other bond between them than "the cohesive power of the public plunder," it cannot be surprising that these squabbles should exist among them, it is only surprising that they have been able to hold together a whole twelvemonth, in spite of themselves, in spite of Congress, and in spite of the wishes of the country.

Now, this verdict of the Senate, in almost

The causes of these cabinet feuds and dis- menced.

cords are well understood. The policy of amalgamating such factions as the Northern free soilers and Southern secessionists on the basis of the public spoils could work out no other than the most pernicious results. The secessionist and the free soiler can never be identified in harmony upon national principles by the vulgar process of filling their stomachs from the public treasury. General Pierce has doubtless made this important discovery by this time. If he were a man with a tithe of the moral self-sustaining reliance of General Jackson, or were he but pos-essed of the heroism of Captain Tyler, he would at once perceive his line of action, and act accordingly. He would hold this verdict of the Senate against the Gadsden treaty as an authoritative recomm indation for a change in the personnel and spoils policy of his administration. He would reject this pie bald secession and free soil cabinet, he would appoint a new board of advisers, harmonious and homogeneous upon the broad principles of a well defined foreign and domestic administrative policy. The appropriate occasion has offered itself for this line of conduct, an opportunity which, if rightly bestowed, might yet redeem the administration, and restore it to the confidence of Congress and the respect of the

The idea that the rejection of this treaty will result in a war with Mexico is a most contemptible absurdity. The consequence will most likely be, instead of a war between the two republics, the more rapid advances of Mexico to the fulfillment of her " manifest destiny.' The embryo revolution commenced by Alvarez against Santa Anna may now be specially brought to its full developement in the expulsion of the Dictator from the country, and the establishment of a new order of things directly contemplating the peaceable and spontaneous annexation of the whole of Mexico to these United States. Our protection, our prosperity. wealth and enterprise, have undoubtedly sown broadcast among our Mexican neighbors a desire to share in the solid advantages of our glorious Union. What folly, therefore, to speak of a war with Mexico as the result of the rejection of the Gadsden treaty, when the best result of its ratification would have been to fasten upon the Mexican people an unwelcome despot at the expense of our own treasury.

Gen. Pierce has held the control of the administration at Washington for a little over a year, and he cannot be blind to the consequences of the misguided and suicidal policy which he has pursued. The elections since March, 1853, in New York, Maine, New Hampshire, Connecticut and Rhode Island, have shown the late overwhelming democratic party to be utterly demoralized and paralyzed in the North. The failure of the Nebraska bill in the House, and of the Gadsden treaty in the Senate, show the administration to be powerless upon any great test question in either branch of Congress. In fact, every step taken by Gen. Pierce to strengthen himself has tended to weaken him, and disorganize and break down his administration and his party. Now, as it is said that the President, in his quiet moments, is a man of sensible views and opinions upon government affairs, he must perceive the handwriting on the wall against him, unless a radical revolution is introduced into his administration, beginning with a revolution in his Cabinet, and a change of the policy upon which it was appointed. Let him thus begin the good work, and following it up with a ministry which shall be a unit upon a sound and comprehensive public policy, and his redemption may yet be effected long before the 4th day of March, 1857 It is quite possible that should Gen. Pierce enter upon this wholesome revolution we may give him our cordial and hearty support. Otherwise we shall have no other alternative than to fulfil the appointment which he has given us as the leader of the great and constantly increasing opposition party. The Gadsden treaty where the work

BARNUM AND THE CRYSTAL PALACE.-Mr. P. T. Barnum is progressing vigorously in his determination "to place the Crystal Palace among the imperishable enterprises of the age and the nation." This remarkably fine expression we borrow from one of a couple of manifestoes which this morning make their appearance in another column. It seems that Mr. Barnum has succeeded in inducing hotel keepers and other enterprising individuals to subscribe a sum of \$100,000 to rescue the Crystal Palace from its immediate difficulties. All the suits against it are withdrawn, and great hopes are entertained of its glorious resuscitation on 4th May next. It is announced that objects of art and luxury, curiosities from Japan, and machinery from New England will be exhibited in reckless profusion. We are inclined to think that Barnum ought to have sent to the Palace the mermaid or the woolly horse from his Museum: these would draw better than a world of Japanese knick knacks, or Yankee steam engines. We can't say either that we approve of his idea of offering \$200 for two prize odes; the sum had better been applied to the payment of the debts of the institution than to the encouragement of bad poetry. But Barnum can't help copying himself. There is one incident in his past career which we trust we are not about to see repeated. All the world knows that, once upon a time, Mr. Barnum lit upon a very old negress named Joyce Heth, who figured extensively throughout the Western and Northern States as Washington's nurse. Joyce was very old, extraordinarily so, in fact. as the doctors discovered on a post mortem examination; and some judicious agent of Barnum's, foreseeing that the old lady might die, and the speculation be brought to an untimely end, wisely bethought himself of providing substitute, and set out on a journey through out the Southern States in search of a second Joyce. Unfortunately, no one had thought of notifying the agent in whose care the genuine original old Joyce was, of the projected arrangement; and when she died at Worcester, he, like a simpleton, blurted the fact out to all the world, and spoiled the schem. We trust that Mr. Barnum's attempt to resuscitate the Crystal Palace will be more successful than the attempt to resuscitate old Joyce Heth.

FASHIONABLE TRAVEL .- Notwithstanling the lateness of the spring season, and the severe snow storm which has lately visited us, the stream of travel has commenced flowing with great volume and rapidity. For several days past seven hundred to eight hundred persons have diffed at one hotel—the St. Nicholas. The arrivals have averaged one hundred a day, and the departures about the same number. The Metropolitan, Astor, Prescott, Irving, and other hotels have received large numbers of travellers, and the gay season has already comChevaller Webb in England-His Rea! Mi

Chevalier Webb, otherwise known as G neral James Watson Webb, of this city, has for some time past be a regarded on both sides of the Atlantic as the "Irish Ambassador" at London, in behalf of the administration of General Pierce, and all the vast, varied, and delicate diplomatic interests of the United States near the kitchen cabinet of the court of St. James. In this capacity, according to his own paper, he has been making himself exceedingly useful to Mr. Buchanan-having, among other things, as sumed and discharged the great task of fixing the rights of our neutrality with England, from the noblest impulses of that very ardent patriotism for which he has always been distinguished. But the charming official documents and correspondence which we publish to-day. show that the character of the "Irish Ambassa dor" was but the mask assumed by the crafty Chevalier to disquise his real designs. His real mission is to sell the stock of the Guyandotte Land, Coal and Iron Company of Western Virginia, among the London fancy stockjobbers.

Beautiful operation! Read the Guyandotte documents and the Chevalier's certificates. How nicely has he been pulling the wool over the eyes of honest John Bull! What a flaming series of articles those were which the Chevalier contributed to the London Times, defining the policy of the United States to be dead against the piratical nuisance of privateering! How thankful should Lord Clarendon and the British government be for these assurances. No wonder the Chevalier has been dining and wining among the highest officials of the British capital. He has pulled the wool over their eyes to some purpose, if his diplomatic services will only work out their desired effect upon the stock exchange.

But great as are the merits of Chevalier Webb in this business, he has not the merit of originality. He has only been "following in the footsteps of his illustrious predecessors," the Chevalier Wikoff and others. The example of Chevalier Wikoff is strikingly analogous to that of Chevalier Webb. It will be remembered that Chevalier Wikoff some years ago was overhead and ears in European diplomacy, having little less than all the secret arrangements of Lord Palmerston and Louis Napoleon upon the Continent in his hands. These important diplomatic functions, however, were but a ruse to his real object. Under his State secrets he had a great secret of his own. He was in pursuit of a rich prize-he was anxious for a rich wife-he found the desired object in the wealthy and accomplished Miss Gamble. "She had money and he had none, and that's the way the fray begun." He opened negotiations with her-his diplomatic notes, a là Menschikoff, were rejected-his ultimatissimum was rejected; but he pursued her, across the Channel, up the Rhine, over the Alps, like Napoleon, and down into Italy. There they captured him and clapped him into prison, and there he ended his matrimonial venture and his diplomatic career. He disappeared from the public eye, and is now superseded in his diplomatic character by Chevalier Webb.

A few years ago, when Kossuth was electrifying all England with his knowledge of the Saxon language, and the wrongs of "down trodden Hungary," the Hon. Robert J. Walker was on hand. He spoke at various public meetings in favor of Kossuth and intervention; and at Manchester and Liverpool delighted the mass meetings assembled with his liberal doctrines of free trade. But it soon appeared that the real mission of Mr. Walker was to secure a small loan of fifteen millions or so for the State of Illinois. But in spite of his strong sympathy for Kossuth and Hungary, and his free trade speeches, the antecedents of Illinois were against Mr. Walker, and the loan was a drag. About the same time there were some other Ameripursued the same course in reference to the great principles of liberty, free trade, common origin and all that, and got off upon the London stock jobbers a considerable amount of shares in certain California gold mines, and pocketing their proceeds, returned home.

Chevalier Webb, however, has an immens advantage over Chevalier Wikoff and all his other predecessors, in being powerfully backed up with strong certificates. He has "the best of city references." Look at them. First and foremost is the certificate of Bishop Wainwright, of New York, who kindly recommends his protege to the Archbishop of Canterbury. But why did not the Chevalier get a letter from Archbishop Hughes? Then he might have gone to Rome and dined with the Pope himself. Next, ex-Gov. Hunt endorses his fellow-citizen of whom he made a General of the New York State Militia. Other distinguished names follow, when, lo! and behold! we come upon Edward W. H. Schenley-the identical Captain Schenley, who disappeared from these parts a good many years ago, pending the agitation of the question, "Who married Captain Schenley?" Other certificates, which would have been exceedingly valuable in the premises, have been strangely overlooked by Chevalier Webb. With the aid of the "spirit rappers," a strong certificate might have been obtained from the deceased Nicholas Biddle, of the late United States Bank-a receipt in full for \$52,675 26. The Commissioners of the Bankrupt law of 1841 could also have given a clearance for some five hundred thousand dollars, more or less, in behalf of the Chevalier. Gen. Duff Green could have endorsed him upon those "mahogany stocked pistols;" Graves, of Kentucky, in the matter of the Cilley duel; and Thomas F. Marshall upon another affair of honor. The vote of the United States Senate upon the confirmation of the Chevalier, as Minister to Vienna, might also have been employed with prodigious effect, in support of the Guyandotte Iron, Land and Coal Company.

Seriously, however, what is this Guyandotte speculation? The stock, we suspect, is among the lightest of the fancies. We understand that there is now a gentleman in Wall street, "a man of honor" and integrity, who, in good faith, undertook the agency in England of this same Guyandotte concern some five years ago. In this capacity he brought out to the Guyan dotte lands a lot of emigrants; but the lands were pre-occupied by squatters, who could not and would not be moved away. Trouble ensued, the mortified agent being accused of all sorts of misrepresentations and deceptions in the matter. The gentleman in question is still in Wall street, and we doubt not that, if considered desirable by English capitalists, his Guyandotte experience can be readily obtained. In the meantime, we give the whole catalogue of Chevalier Webb's documents and certificates. for the edification of the jobbers in the fancies of Wall street.

CONVENTIONS NORTH AND SOUTH .- The Southern convention lately in session at Charleston, naturally suggests a comparison between assemblages of that nature in the North and similar bodies at the South. In point of numbers the Northern conventions have the advantage; we hear of at least a dozen conventions a year, and "the leafy month of May" usually witnesses the performances of some six or eight. At the South, one convention per annum seems to satiate the popular appetite for that style of amusement. At the North, conventions are almost invariably radical movements, aiming at some impracticable social reform. Thus we have conventions for the abolition of slavery, for the propagation of spirit rappings, for the suppression of liquor, for the assertion of women's rights, for the destruction of the Bible, for the establishment of a new religion, and so on. At the South, conventions are at least originated on a more practical basis. Theirs are called together to take counsel on the establishment of a direct trade with Europe, on the conversion of shallow sandblocked harbors into great seaports, and similar subjects. There is another difference between the two. Northern conventions are seldom attended by men of practical worth and eminence. Their supporters are fanatics of every shade, reformed drunkards, and unreformed socialists, broken down politicians, and hairbrained talkers. In the South on the contrary leading men commonly think it worth their while to be present at these periodical assemblages; and to undergo as much annoyance as the frivolity of their associates may inflict for the chance of conferring some practical benefit on their country. This chance, in point of fact, is slender enough; it very rarely happens that any real good results from conventions North or South. Much time is consumed in talking; and most scrupulous attention is paid to punctilio and the rules of debate. Resolutions, highly patriotic in the South and highly philosophical in the North, are debated at length and occasionally carried: but as soon as the fiat of the convention goes forth, the members seem to think that their task is complete. In this respect, we see but little difference between Northern and Southern conventions. After the work is done, however-if that can be called work which is seldom anything more than talk-the characteristic peculiarities of the two sections of the country generally develope themselves afresh. Northern conventions close either with a fight or with prayer. Southern conventions invariably with a dinner and a ball. In this re-

THE CITY GOVERNMENT AND ITS REFORM MEM-BERS .- Everybody recollects the frantic enthusiasm with which the reform charter and the reform elections were hailed by certain classes and their organs in this city. To listen to them, a halcyon era was beginning, and the age of mismanagement was past forever. Alas! the bright dream was soon dispelled. The charter came into force, and it was found that it rendered any government impossible. The streets even could not be cleaned once without the exercise of an unconstitutional power by the Board of Health; and that cleaning over, it could not be repeated. The great thoroughfare of the city. Broadway, is cleaned by a private individual at the expense of the householders and if the inhabitants of other streets require a similar luxury, they will have to resort to the same means. Meanwhile the Board of Councilmen which was expected to be so pure and so honest and so energetic in the discharge of its duty has been as silly and as disorderly as any free school in the absence of the master. Two of the Councilmen have covered themselves with ridicule by an absurd play at duelling; and on Monday night, a scene took place which must lower the New York Councilmen below the level of any representative body in Broadway. The whole concern from the charter to its lowofficer is ridiculous, absurd, and contempti ble. We are in fact in the midst of anarchy. One provisional government has already been erected in Broadway, and the sooner other bodies of like authority set themselves to discharge the other duties which the government is obviously unable to perform, the better will it be for the city.

spect, we think our brethren of the South have

the advantage.

Music and the Drama.

PAUL JULIEN'S CONCERT-NEW DRAMA AT THE NA TIONAL THEATRE-NEW FARCE AT WALLACK'S. PAUL JULIEN, the youngest and the most remarkable of the violinists of the present day, gave his first concert since his return from Havana last evening, at Niblo's Saloon. There was a crowded and fashionable audience, and the star of the evening was received with a most en thusiastic welcome, but not more hearty than he de served. He was assisted by Richard Hoffman, pianist; M'lle Henrietta Behrend, Sig. Andrea Manzini, and Miss S. Jones. It was Julien, however, whom the people came to hear. It was the universal opinion that he had im-proved in his executions since he last appeared in New York, and this was apparent in his first casay—the "Tremolo of Beriot." In Allard's fantasia from the "Favorita, he displayed surprising delicacy of finish and purity of The great attraction of the evening was the execution of Mayseder's variations on a single string. This daring attempt was entirely successful, and the youthful artist received the heart applause of the coldest critics. The remainder of th concert was hardly above mediocrity, if we except Mr. Hoffman's execution of Gottschalk's "Waltz de Bra voure," which was artistically rendered, and encored Miss Jones, who gave the cavatina "Ernani, Involaini and "Comia' thro' the rye," has a sweet and powerful voice, but she lacks finish, and her style is altogether AT THE NATIONAL THEATRE we have a new and peculiar

drama, never before acted in this country. It has been played at the London theatres—the Mary-le-bone, the Adelphi and the City theatre. It was first produced at the Ambigu Comique, Paris, last October, and afterwards adapted to the English stage, and called "The Struggle for Gold." At the National, the characters sustained by Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Wallack in London, were played by Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Prior. There are some entirely nev effects in scenery and machinery. The second act represents a sea of ice. The action of the first act transpire Paris. The drama is effective, but a great deal depends upon the scenery and machinery. Mr. Purdy produced it under the title of "The Child of Prayer; or, The Love of Gold," and with new scenery. Mr. and Mrs. Prior, Mr. N. B. Clarke, Mr. G. L. Fox, and other popular members of the company are included in the cast. The plot of the piece is hardly enough for five acts, and the language is defective in vigor. The play seems to loosely translated. The principal parts ar Carles and Mdlle, Delacour. Carlos is the person whi has the thirst for gold, and he creates a mutiny on board a ship commanded by Mdlle. Delacour's father. The captain, wife, child and servant are sent adrift, and are thrown upon a sea of ice. The ice breaks up, and all are lost, except the child and the servant. This effect was very well done at the National. In the last part of the play, Carlos is the rich Marquis de Monte, and the girl has found her friends, after she has long resided with th Indians who picked her up, by means of a prayer which her mother taught to her. Del Monte falls in love with her-she marries him-uses his wealth to prove him guilty of his crimes, and finally sends him to the scaffold Like all French dramas, there are many inconsistencies in the "Struggle for Gold;" but, although the story is drawn out to an unpardonable extent, considering poverty of the material, the plot is interesting, and the moral is good, provided we take it for granted that it is right to do evil that good may come, for the girl must "lay perjury on her soul" when she mar-ries Del Monte. The acting of the piece deserves

Mr. Prior's Carlos was a fine pie acting, excepting that he was too slow livering the lines, and his delineation various passions—revenge, hope, fear, despair, and bolic malice—in the last act, was truthfully repu Mrs. Prior's representation of the heroine was a fi and correct performance; it would be improved by a more vigor, especially in the fourth and fifth acts Fox, as Barabas, the faithful servant, was very He gave a very humorous personation, without descing to caricature. N. B. Clarke gave the Captain's with proper dignity and effect. Mr. Howe, who play French gentleman, seemed but little like the part, an should be taught how to wear a sword, how to draw how to hold it preparatory for a thrust, and how to liver it up when requested so to do. He seemed als be afraid that the audience would not see him, and tinually placed himself in a position to oblige them t so. The piece is well got up, well dressed, and, with exceptions above noted, well acted. It is produced u the direction of Mr. James Anderson, and the see was painted by Mr. Rogers. The play is to be

again this evening.

AT WALLACK'S THEATRE, last evening, a new Lon farce, "Number One Round the Corner," was present first time in America. The idea of the plot is ta from a little French vaudeville, entitled "En Man des Chemises," but it is so differently treated, that alo as much of the English piece belongs to the adapter, Brough, as to the French authors, of whom there no less than three. Mr. Nibbler, (Mr. Walcot,) on those smart young gentlemen who live by their wits expecting at breakfast an uncle who does not come, sends a letter informing his nephew that he will re his usual allowance in the afternoon, and directing i to take in a certain coat that will arrive from the tail This little delay is annoying to Nibbler, who has swered an advertisement of a situation of £5 a w and has appointed to meet the advertiser, to whom h to pay £20 as the consideration for the place. He is a only without the £20, but he has not even got a pair boots sufficiently respectable to enable him to keep ppointment. A coat is thrust into the room, which concludes is the article mentioned by the uncle, and n having a penny in his pocket he takes it to a paw Number One Round the Corner." the sum raised on it purchases the desiderate air of boots. The coat turns out not to be the uncle'tuthe projecty of Mr. Nobbler (Mr. Brougham), anothelogger, who, while Nibbler is in another apartment fabishing himself up for the appointment, enters the roo in his shirt sleeves and finds on the table a duplicate which reveals to him the fate of his coat. The booles of the his extraction of the accommodating "Number One," and obtain on them a sum exactly equivalent to that raised on the coat. Mutual explanations then take place, and Nobble insists on restitution of the additional charges off thicket and interest, amounting to the large sum of two pence, without which the coat can't be redeemed. Nil liter has not a fraction in his pocket, and a good deals the fun is produced by the lamentable picture which h presents in this fix. The plot reaches its climax by the discovery that the advertiser (Nobbler) and his correpondent have already met. The former wanted to ches somebody out of £20, and the latter hoped to get a situation under false pretences. The farce was well acted by the boundary at the Lyceum London. the sum raised on it purchases the desiders somebody out of £20, and the latter hoped to get a situa-tion under false pretences. The farce was well acted by Messrs. Walcot and Brougham. At the Lyceum, London the parts were taken by Messrs. C. Mathews and Rosby It was highly successful in London, and bids fair to be equally popular in New York.

Ye gods? It doth amaze me,
A man of such a modest temper should
So get the start of the majestic world,
And bear the palm slone.
Why, man, he doth bestride the narrow world
Like a colossus; and we, petty men,
Walk under his huge legs, and peep about
To find ourselves dishonerable graves.
We observe that in consequence of the remarkable success
of a well-known artist, others in the same business, by
coming down to the level of quack operators, acknowledge
their incompetency for their profession. Falling in real competition, they now appeal to the pleayune policy of cutting down fair prices and giving poor work. Alas for art
when her noisiest professors thus pass into oblivion.

The Crystal Palace (World's Fair) Medal is ROOT'S fourteenth priss. Call and see his works, at his magnificent gallery, 33 Broadway. Crayon daguerrootypes taken at no other place. Cloudy weather all the same as fair. Rooms casy of access. Worth Seeing .- The most Splendid show of

daguerreotypes, crystalotypes and stercoscopes ever made in this country, may be seen at S. ROOT'S World's Fair premium gallery. The proprietor challenges criticism. Call at 563 broadway.

Espenscheld's Spring Style of Hat is de-eidedly the handsomer fabric of the season. The shape is captivating, the material exquisitely inc. and he is selling them for \$5.0. None are better, and certainly there can be none chaaper. The store is at 118 Nassau street.

thronged with visiters to the city; and tradesmen in Broad-way and out of it are getting (much to their sptisfaction) over bead and ears in business. Speaking of heads reminds us of KNOX'S elegant spring style of hats, which are pro-nounced by the beau monde to be gens of beauty and ar-tistic elegance. His splendid store, in the Prescott House, corner of Hecadway and Spring street, is now daily crowded with purchasers: while his old established head quartors, No. 128 Fulton street, was last night fairly besieged by his numerous patrons. Rees & Co., are the Original Inventors of

the German system of taking Two Shilling daguerrostypes, which they can clearly prove, if it becomes necessary, by some of our most respectable citiens; it is not our intention to divert the business or mislead the people; but on the contary to state plain facts, and all we hope is, that our neighbors may do likewise. REES & CO. 325 Broadway, formerly 29 Broadway.

War Among the Picture Makers.—A and desperate warfare is going on of late a Recs & Co., the original two shilling dagnerroot by a party of speculators, representing themselv the Daguerreotype Company of No. 229 Broadway, or of whom have had any literest in this est. the Daguerreetype Company of No. 289 Broadway, neither of whom have had any interest in this entablishment. By the first gun, or manifesto of the would-be rivals, Professor Rees is publicly pronounced an impostor—a neiticous being, a Flying Dutelman, sourkrout, and everything but agentleman; at the same time the astounding news is published that a splendid gallery is fitting up at enormous expense, with new machinery, &c., together with an amount of artistic taient to be developed, which will astonish the natives and throw the genuine, original Professor Rees and his sourkrout completely in the shade. As no lives have been lost, and the picture business goes on as usual, in defined on the surface of all imitators, under the management of the original proprietors, S. A. HOLMES and Professor REES, Daguerreetype Company, 289 Broadway.

Pianos, McIodeons, Music, and all kinds of music merchandise.—T. Gibert & Co.'s premium pianos, with or without the scolian, (the scolian having the most perfected modern style of voicing.) Hallet & Cumston's pianos, Horace Waters' pianos, Gilbert's bouddir pianos, pianos of other makers. Goodman & Baidwin's patent organ melodeons, S. D. & H. W. Smith's melodeons, and those of other makers. The above, together with instruments of all kinds, sold, wholesale or retail, at prices which defy competition. Fine pianos to rent. To suit some purchasers of pianos or melodeons, monthly payments re taken.

Pianos, Melodeons, Music. and all kinds of

World's Fair Premium Planofortes.—The subscribers, to whom the price medals were awarded at the World's Fair for the best planofortes, would invite the attention of buyers to their very elegant assortment of 64 to 7% octaves, in every style of ease among others the elegant papier mache and elaborately carved rosewood planos, exhibited at the Crystal Palace, all of which are offered for sale t prices which cannot fail to rait. GROVESTEEN & TRUSLOW, 506 Broadway, adjoining the St. Nicholas Hotel. Second-hand Planes in Good Order at Low-

or prices than can be found in the city. 3% octave, for sfly \$50; 6 octave, \$40; 6% octave, L. Gilbert's bounder, near pass, cost \$275, for \$215; 6%, ectave Ablian, T. Gilbert's, cost \$456, for \$275; 6 octave, Hallet Davis & Co.'s, for \$165. Plano case melodeon, \$35. Planos and melodeons to ict. Cash paid for pianos. BERRY & GORDON, 297 Broadway. Jet Ornaments.-A complete assortment,

Watches in Magic Cases, Timing Watches, engineers' watches, watches that wind up and set without a key, ladies' diamona watches in hunting and single cases, watches of Tolias, Becaley, Barwise, Strart, Cooper, Johnson and Harrison. Prices lower than ever.

L. & J. J. J. COBS, 407 Broadway.

Published this Day—Turkey and the Turks, and a Cruise in the Black Sea—By Adolphus Slade, Admiral of the Turkish Fleet, SS pp.; eloth, illustrated, price \$1, also, in press, The Turkish Question, by Count A. de Garowski, author of Russia as it is.

WM. TAYLOR & CO., 18 Ann street.

Christy's Minstrels, 472 Broadway.-These Christy's Ministrels, 47% Brondway.—These world-renowned delineators of negro character and performers of negro melodies, are nightly singing a new and beauditul song—"My Lovely Swey Saul," by Charlie C. Converse, with immense appliance. Frice twenty divecents. Just published by HORACE WATERS, 333 Brondway. Dealers will find Mr. Waters' catalogue one of the largest and best selected in the city. Music sent by mail, postage free.

This is the Last Day of Banvard's Georama, as the Nile and Holy Land will positively close after this evening, April 19. Exhibition this afternoon at 3 o'clock, and evening at 8 o'clock, which is positively the last in New York.

From Auction.—At John Madden's New Lace and Embroidery store, 573 Broadway, opposite the Metro-politan Hotel—146 om roidered skirts at 18e, worth \$4. 503 embroidered handkerchiefs at 6e, worth 12s, 120 pairs of sleeves at 10s, worth \$3; 400 embroidered collars and chemi-settes to match at 18s, worth \$5. Also, a large lot of cam-bric flouncing. To let, the store 557 Broadway.

Forcign Newspapers.—Willimer & Rogers, agents by appointment for the Illustrated London News, Funch, and most of the leading papers, receive orders for all foreign newspapers and journals, which are prompt supplied. Office of Wilmer & Smith's European Times, 42

The National Police Gazette for this week is one of the richest numbers ever issued, and ought to be read by everylody. A few hints to believers in spiritualism, foreign and domestic criminal news, the Legend of the White House, and other matters of great interest. Ready on Thursday morning. For sale everywhere.

Bargains in Table Linens, Counterpanes and toilet covers, from auction; another lot just received, Double damset table linen, two yards wide, only 4s. a yard; splendid quality snowdrep and igured satin damset table linen, two yards wide, 6s. 6d. a, yard; 104 linen table cloths, very fine, only 14s., worth \$3; large size snowdrop and figured inten napkins, only 12s. a dozen; fringed dellies, only-6s. a dozen; snummer quitts, for single beds, only 7s. a piece; large size Lancaster counterpanes, only 14s., worth \$2s.; splendid quality Marseilles counterpanes, \$4, worth \$3, at BURDETT'S cheap dry goods store, 191 Grand stree;, corner of Mulberry.

Ladles who Desire their Dresses made right without the anneyance of alteration, and at a moderate price, vir.; from \$2.00 to \$5, should try Nowman. Also rich laces, embroideries, &c., at a very small advance on the cost of importation.

NEWMAN'S, 766 Broadway.